class to class examinations in the schools, there was no reason to give remuneration for correcting papers of a public examination.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that class to class examinations were different from public examinations, and that the valuation of papers of a public examination was a very taxing business and should be done carefully. It was not right to ask them to do that work without payment. Recently, Government had reduced remuneration by 20 per cent. For public examinations, students paid fees, and out of the amount collected, Government paid remuneration to the examiners.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH requested that this might be stopped temporarily till better conditions prevailed.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it would not be right to abolish the remuneration to examiners.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY said that, in the University, a sum of Rs. 300 was spent for examiners coming from outside the State for correcting the proofs of question papers. That was a very heavy expenditure.

MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO said that there was no such practice.

MR. PUTTASWAMI GOWDA represented that itinerant courts were not serving any useful purpose and might be replaced by stationary courts.

THE DEWAN said that the scheme of Munsiff-Magistrate Courts was under the consideration of Government.

At this stage, the Kannada translation of the Dewan's Concluding Remarks (printed below) was read out by MR. C. K. VENKATARAMAIYA, Kannada Translator to Government.

DEWAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN,

I shall only say a few words in concluding this Session of the Representative Assembly.

All the legislative proposals of Government, which came up for consideration at this meeting have, with one exception, received the support of the Assembly. The exception referred to is the Bill to Amend the Land Acquisition Regulation, so as to place co-operative and other registered societies on the same footing as companies for the purposes of the Regulation. There is nothing new in this proposal. It

only seeks to incorporate in our laws the provisions of a statute which has been in force and found useful in British India for more than 12 years. It was hoped that the Assembly would welcome the proposal. The opposition which it has met with can only be attributed to some misapprehension as to its scope and possible consequences.

Entertainments Tax.

With regard to the proposed tax on entertainments, it was suggested that its proceeds should be distributed to local bodies and no portion of it (except the cost of collection, if any) should be retained for the benefit of the general revenues. The Government have accepted this suggestion.

Fees under the Record of Rights Regulation.

Representations have been made for the reduction of fees levied under the Record of Rights Regulation. On this subject, I need only repeat the following remarks which I made two years ago when similar representations were made in this House:—

"You may rest assured that there is absolutely no idea of deriving a profit from the fees charged under the Regulation. The existing scale of fees has been fixed solely with the intention of keeping the operations on a self-supporting basis."

The figures placed before you in the course of the discussions, have, I am sure, convinced the members that the margin of receipts over expenditure is too small to make any reduction possible at present in the scale of fees. The cost of the operations will, however, be examined again at once, and any relief that can possibly be given will be given.

Child Marriages Bill.

The proposal regarding Child Marriages elicited a warm and interesting discussion.

While a majority of the members were in favour of legislation, a good many others took the view that more harm than good was likely to accrue if such a penal measure was enacted as a law. The balance of considerations seems to be in favour of leaving things alone, for the present, at all events. Legislation in matters of a socio-religious nature is beset with many practical difficulties in our country. It is a truism that reform to be real and lasting must proceed from within. It cannot be imposed from without.

When I say this, I do not forget the example of Turkey. But let us not forget also that conditions in our country are not quite the same especially in religious and social matters. What is desirable and even imperative in one country may be undesirable and imprudent in another.

Government are, therefore, reluctant to lend their support to this measure until public opinion has declared itself more emphatically in favour of it. Let us hope that the spirit of Progress, which is so much in evidence in our country to-day, will assert itself and facilitate our march in the desired direction.

Mysore Subsidy and All-India Federation.

You expect me, no doubt, to refer to the representation which you have made with such unanimity—that relating to the Subsidy.

You have expressed your views with the frankness natural in dealing with a matter of critical importance to the people of the State. Government have fully realised the views and the feeling of the House, and are aware also that you have public opinion behind you. I may add that the last session of the Round Table Conference made it clear that the sympathy of your countrymen in British India is with you.

No State has more steadfastly supported the idea of an All-India Federation than ours. We believe that India's problems, as affecting both British India and the States, can best be solved by a federation involving both political and economic unity. It is a delusion to suppose that the progress of the one or the other would be furthered by a policy of isolation. India is one in fate as in connections. That unity of India towards which destiny and the most strenuous human effort have been working is essential to the interests of both these great sections and of every sub-section. For any State or Province, temporary isolation is possible, but there can be no isolation from the consequence, disastrous equally to the whole and to the unit. Less than ever can we now isolate our problems. Man's activities in every sphere react upon one another more rapidly, more directly and more intimately than in any previous age. It is only by the closest co-operation of aims and energies throughout the country that secure and lasting prosperity can be achieved.

Let us, therefore, all unite in the effort to secure federal unity as quickly and as smoothly as possible. But the

effectiveness, the stability, the very meaning of federation depend upon justice between all units and interests—between Great Britain and India, between British India and the States, between province and province, between communities. A federation involving sectional injustice, weakening the co-operative will of any section by the sense of a just grievance, would mock its name and purpose.

Let us hope that justice and wisdom will so build the structure that it will stand magnificent and proof against time.

MR. A. K. VENKATAVARADACHAR, on behalf of the House, conveyed grateful thanks to the Dewan for his patient and sympathetic hearing given to the several representations made by the members in the course of the Session. He was particularly grateful to the Government of His Highness for the policy of non-intervention in matters religious followed by them as was evident from their decision with regard to the Child Marriage Prevention Act. He said that it was but fitting that the Government should follow such a policy in religious matters under the paternal and personal care of such an illustrious ruler as Mysore could boast of. He also thanked the Members of Council for the courtesy they extended to the House. Lastly, he prayed that the assurances of loyalty to His Highness and His Throne be submitted to His Highness on behalf of the House.

With three cheers to His Highness the Maharaja and the Dewan, the Assembly was adjourned *sine die*.

BANGALORE,
7th September 1932.

C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
Secretary,
Representative Assembly.